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ALIA, CARCANI ATTEND NATIONAL AKTIV ON ECONOMY

AU102031 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] In conformity with the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and of the sixth AWP Central Committee plenum, the Council of Ministers organized this morning a national aktiv on problems pertaining to the elevation of the effectiveness of the social product. The aktiv was held in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The aktiv was attended by leading cadres from central departments, from party, state and, economic organs, from all the districts, and from various scientific and economic institutions. The aktiv was also attended by Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other comrades.

The aktiv was opened by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. A report entitled "Increased Effectiveness, a Current and Future Factor in the Economy", was delivered by Minister of Finances Qirjako Mihali. Speaking about the correct economic policy of the AWP and the great achievements attained from one year to the next in raising the overall social product and national revenues, leading to the continued elevation of the well-being of the people, Qirjako Mihali stressed that the fulfillment of production, construction, and service plans and the deepening of the technical and scientific revolution constitute important factors in raising the effectiveness of the economy. He went on to point out that greater efforts must be made to increase productivity, reduce material expenditure, strengthen the regimen of thrift and correctly use accumulation resources, particularly investments, while, at the same time, tightening all forms of control by planning, financial, and banking organs in the field of investments and construction and so forth. Those who took part in the discussions mentioned their valuable experience, made suggestions, and expressed a number of opinions in connection with problems pertaining to the intensification of production, the elevation of the degree of effectiveness of investments in industry and agriculture, the elevation of the role of the planning sections, the constant reduction of production costs, the improvement of norms, the strengthening of economic and financial control, a better utilization of energy resources, savings in the use of materials, and so forth.

Comrade Adil Carcani summed up the proceedings of the aktiv. Speaking about the main directions on which attention must be centered by the AWP organs and organizations, the various state and economic organs, and the mass organizations to achieve greater effectiveness in social production, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that individuals are the decisive factor and it is therefore important to implant in everyone's mind correct concepts on this question. Increased productivity through a tightening of proletarian discipline at work, the elevation of technical and vocational standards, the improvement of norms, the extension of technical norms, and the fulfillment of norms are all an important direction of their work. The effective utilization of the existing material and technical base -- Comrade Adil Carcani went on to say -- particularly the effective utilization of capital assets, is another important direction creating a greater effectiveness of production and for a further strengthening of the regimen of thrift.

Further on Adil Carcani dwelt on the efforts needed by all concerned to raise the value of social labor and to strengthen the regimen of thrift. He urged that the use of technical norms should be extended in order to raise the economic effectiveness of capital investments. The improved application of science and technology in the service of production and for the fulfillment of planned tasks is another important direction on which efforts must be centered. Scientific work and technical progress should be better directed, viewing achievements in this field as an integral part of the single state plan.

In conclusion Comrade Adil Carcani stated that the implementation of tasks to raise the effectiveness of the economy requires a further elevation and strengthening of the role of the party organization and the intensification of ideopolitical work to constantly raise the consciousness and mobilization of the working masses.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS LABOR CODE SESSION IN SOFIA

AU122016 Sofia BTA in English 1912 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- The party and government commission for summarizing the results of the nation-wide discussion of the basic principles in the party concept for a new labor code and for development and submitting to the National Assembly a project of a new code, sat here today.

The session was headed by the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the commission.

The party and government commission heard an information on the proceeding of the nation-wide discussion. It was stated that the discussion proceeds in an atmosphere of high political activity and maturity. The party concept for a new labor code is receiving the unreserved support of the working people, of all people's strata. Many valuable proposals and recommendations have been made in the course of the discussion, which will be taken in consideration in the development of the project of the new labor code.

The party and government commission discussed certain issues linked with the organization of the work on the new labor code and approved the respective working groups.

REACTION TO HONECKER LETTER TO FRG OFFICIALS

LD101047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes on Thursday the following commentary entitled "Support for Swedish Proposal -- Reflection of Constructive GDR Peace Policy":

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has stated in a letter to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers have decided to support the Swedish proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. At the same time, he declared the GDR's readiness to make its entire territory available for such a zone.

This step by the GDR has attracted great attention and approval among the citizens of the GDR. It stresses the GDR's readiness to seize on every useful proposal suited to making peace in Europe more secure. It has been expressed in many writings and talks that the GDR is once again living up to its responsibility for securing peace. The GDR's answer to the Swedish initiative and its proposal to the FRG Government that it should likewise support it are in keeping with the times.

During their recent correspondence Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl expressed their will to work to ensure that no war ever again emanates from German soil, that the two German states, because of their history, have a special responsibility for securing peace in Europe. That is why Erich Honecker's letter to Helmut Kohl draws attention to the fact that support by the FRG Government for the Swedish proposal to create a nuclear-free zone would be of great importance.

Eliminating nuclear weapons from a broad band which includes both sides of the dividing line between the NATO states and those of the Warsaw Treaty, would considerably reduce the threat of a nuclear war. How better could we live up the commitment of creating peace with fewer weapons than by way of activities toward limiting arms and disarmament. Implementing the Swedish initiative would be a substantial step on the road to reducing nuclear weapons on the European Continent as far as their total elimination. The creation of this zone would have direct and good effects on the situation in Europe, not to mention the favorable influence on the further development of relations between the two German states.

The withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the zone, still to be determined, would also be a clear measure toward building confidence and thus toward detente in Europe. The threat of war would be reduced, favorable conditions created for the development of reasonable coexistence among European states.

No matter which way you look at things: in the final analysis the creation of a nuclear-free zone means the political readiness to substitute a highly delicate and extremely questionable security, based on mountains of nuclear weapons, for a joint, thus reliable, security with fewer, even without, nuclear weapons. Europe and the world are currently in an extremely dangerous situation. A further accumulation of more and increasingly dangerous weapons together with plans on the ability to wage and and win a nuclear war threaten the existence of human civilization. It is important to steer another course. There is, and can be, no task more important than preserving peace and ending the arms race. Solving it is the greatest duty of all governments and all statesmen who have substantial influence on the politics of their countries.

For the states on the dividing line between the two largest military alliances of history the formation of nuclear-free zones would be a specific way, corresponding both with conditions and their interests, of living up to their own people and to peace in Europe and the world. There is no plausible reason, no credible explanation for letting this chance slip away.

Brandt Stresses 'Careful Examination'

LD110516 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has told journalists that he, too, has received a letter from Erich Honecker on questions concerning a nuclear-free zone in Europe. The ideas expressed in it obviously go far beyond the proposals of the Palme commission according to which the depth of such a zone should be 300 kilometers.

In this connection Brandt spoke in favor of a careful examination of the GDR's proposals. He also stressed that the FRG had a special obligation to use all its influence for a successful continuation of the Geneva negotiations. No one wanted to leave the Western alliance, but one had to do one's utmost to prevent even more nuclear weapons from being stockpiled in the Federal Republic. Only this could lead to joint security. Otherwise, all detente policy would be undermined.

Moldt, FDP Leaders Meet

LD111823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG, met for an exchange of views with leading FDP politicians in Bonn on Friday. The meeting was attended by FDP Chairman Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick and his deputy Hans-Guenter Hoppe. Bilateral and international questions were discussed.

Ambassador Moldt explained GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl, the GDR's reply to the proposal by the Swedish Government concerning the creation of a nuclear battlefield weapon-free zone, and the additional willingness of the GDR to make the whole of its territory available for a nuclear-free zone.

According to AP, Wolfgang Mischnick announced after the talk on Friday that the exchange of views served to give information to both sides. An important topic had been the GDR proposals concerning a nuclear-free zone. Both standpoints had been explained in detail. Judicial assistance and environmental protection had also been discussed. The FDP explained to Moldt and his GDR delegation that the Free Democrats in the Federal Republic had ensured that the policy of the Christian-Liberal government would be continued, an objective they intended to pursue.

BUDAPEST REACTS TO BUSH TV INTERVIEW REMARKS

LD140021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] The American vice president has admitted that British and French nuclear missiles should also be taken into account at the Soviet-American arms limitation talks. Bush, in an interview given to an American television company, declared that this issue could not form part of the talks on medium-range missiles, but it should be taken into account in the course of the talks. The vice president also referred to the fact that Reagan would consider submitting a new American proposal at the Geneva talks so that the discussions may be moved out of their current deadlock. He was careful not to promise a proposal differing from the zero option; however, he said that he had suggested to Reagan that something should be done, as he put it, to encourage the Soviets. Bush's view reamins that if no agreement is reached in Geneva by December, the United States will begin the deployment of Pershing missiles and robot planes in West Europe.

BRIEFS

INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR -- The value of goods exchange between our country and the Soviet Union will exceed 8 billion rubles this year. This is half a billion more than last year. This was announced by the heads of trade representations of the two countries at their press conference this morning. They spoke about an increasing coproduction and specialization activity between Soviet and Hungarian enterprises. Currently there are 110 existing agreement on this matter. This cooperation takes place, first of all, in the vehicle and engineering industry and in the electronics industry. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83 LD]

3,000-4,000 SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS DEMONSTRATE

NC131914 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Between 3,000 and 4,000 people demonstrated here today in support of the dissolved independent Solidarity labor union and their hostility towards the regime. An AFP correspondent heard them chant the names of Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak, the national and the clandestine Warsaw branch leaders of Solidarity, and the slogan, "You will have to kill us to win".

The demonstration followed a mass requested by formerly interned Solidarity members in a church here on the symbolic date of the 13th of the month -- martial law, now lifted, was proclaimed on December 13, 1981. A second mass was later celebrated in another church with the attendance of the demonstrators, while security forces were watching but did not intervene.

ZOMO's Disperse Demonstration

NC132049 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Anti-riot squad ZOMO [Citizens' Militia Motorized Reserve] police charged demonstrators with tear-gas grenades here today when some 3,000 to 4,000 people turned out in support of the dissolved independent Solidarity labor union. Eyewitnesses said the demonstrators broke up into small groups before finally dispersing.

Several people were arrested and an AFP correspondent on the spot saw two middle-aged women heavily manhandled by militia and taken off to police vans.

WALESA TESTIFIES AT TRIAL OF KOR LEADERS

NC121038 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa arrived at a military court here at 9 am today to appear as "witness" for the third day running in a case against dissident leaders. Adam Michnik, Jacek Kuron, Jan Litynski, Henryk Wujek, and Jan Jozef Lipski, all members of the Social Self Defence Committee KOR, are charged with conspiring against state security and could face the death penalty if convicted.

The leader of the dissolved trade union arrived, as yesterday, in a chauffeur-driven car accompaned by his bodyguard. Militia prevented him from getting out to talk to journalists and the crowd of sympathisers gathered outside the court. His chauffeur was forced to drive into the precincts without stopping, so all Mr Walesa was able to do was make a victory sign with his hands, which was clapped by the crowd of 30 people.

Questioning of Walesa Completed

LD121836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Questioning of Lech Walesa was completed today at the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw. The questioning lasted 3 days. He was questioned as a witness in the criminal case against Jacek Kuron, and other members of the former leadership of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

Walesa Removed by Police

NC121148 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Former Polish Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa was taken away by police here this morning after he emerged from a military court hearing of five dissident leaders, at which he was a "witness." He was seen being made to enter a blue car in which he sat in the back between two police. The hearing is against leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, who are charged with conspiring against state security.

Released After 90 Minutes

NC121258 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa was detained by police for about 90 minutes here today after attending a hearing of five dissident leaders.

Mr Walesa walked out of the Military Prosecutor's Office at around 1230 GMT, saying he was "free" and would be returning to Gdansk. He had been escorted by police from the military court, where he had been called as a "witness" at around 1100 GMT.

The hearing is against leaders of the Social Self-Defense Committee KOR, who are charged with conspiring against state security. It was the third consecutive day Mr Walesa had attended the hearing. Adam Michnik, Jacek Kuron, Jan Litynski, Henryk Wujek and Jan Jczef Lipski, all members of KOR, face a possible death penalty if convicted.

As he arrived at the military court, militia prevented him from getting out to talk to journalists and the crowd of sympathisers gathered outside.

COUNCIL REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY TASKS 11 FEBRUARY

LD111839 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Feb -- Poland's Council of Ministers got together here today to review the main tasks of Poland's foreign policy this year.

The first-rank task, it was stated, is to consolidate Poland's cooperation with the socialist countries both on bilateral basis and within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. The council set big store, too, by the intensification of relations with developing nations. The resumption of normal ties with Western states is related to the departure by the latter from the anti-Polish policy of illegal sanctions, restrictions and practices of meddling with Poland's internal affairs.

The Polish Government does want to consistently realize the foreign and defence policies which have been advantageous for this country for upwards of 38 years, as these policies ensure security to the Polish nation and provide a supreme platform of consolidation for all patriots.

The government will pay particular attention to these aspects of foreign relations which are instrumental in speedy coming out of the crisis. In this connection, the Council of Ministers specified improvements in the coordination of the foreign activities of state's bodies, taking into account the combination of political, economic, cultural, and other interests, stemming from Poland's participation in international life.

In the sphere of international security, the government deems the development of active political and diplomatic activities in favour of arresting the dangerous course of international situation and of the return to policy of detente and cooperation -- on the basis of the proposals contained in the Political Declaration of the January conference of the Consultative Political Committee of the states -- members of the Warsaw Treaty -- as the most important one.

Socialist Poland is and will remain an important factor of stability in Europe.

The government also stated that the progress in the stabilization of the home situation in Poland after December 1981, allowing for the suspension of the martial law, have also provided grounds for Poland's more active foreign policy.

PAP REPORTS PRON COUNCIL SESSION 10 FEBRUARY

LD102115 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 Feb -- The Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) went into [session] today to familiarize themselves with the draft basic documents for a PRON congress to be held next May. The meeting was attended, among others, by first secretary of the PUWP CC, Premier Jaruzelski and president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

The draft documents were presented by Sejm vice-speaker and vice-chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council, Jerzy Ozdowski, who said: "We call on the entire nation, every Pole who recognizes the constitutional principles of our state, to take part in the perfection of the assumptions of the movement and in the preparations for the congress. The draft documents call for further amendments, supplements and specifications, stemming from the movement's experiences. The values, norms and means of action by the PRON, presented in the drafts, may and must be developed and ameliorated."

"From the very beginning, the PRON has been oriented towards stregthening human and civil rights. That was expressed by the postulate contained in the draft declaration, concerning a full participation by non-party citizens in the public life," said Ozdowski.

Jerzy Ozdowski went on:

"In the partnerly discussion and sincere quest for what unites us in the nation and for the nation do we want to build agreement of Poles. [sentence as received]

"The movement cherishes sound traditions of Polish patriotism and valuable inspirations of contemporaneity, creating a new form of cooperation for citizens being ready to co-participate and take co-responsibility for the matters of the nation and the Polish state.

"Being a partner for the authorities, our movement is, at the same time, a carrier of Polish reason of state for the society."

[The Sejm vice-speaker also presented organizational lines of the pre-congress campaign, saying that one congress delegate would represent 25 thousand members of the movement and that the congress would bring together upwards of 1,400 delegates.

A debate that followed involved representatives of all segments and milieus of the Polish society and was not devoid of criticism and controversy. It also produced some new ideas.

A council member representing Katowice Voivodship objected to the movement's draft statutory principles by calling them incompatible with the letter and spirit of the draft declaration. Citing opinion of Katowice circles he said the draft statutes ran the risk of putting PRON on an over-formalized track.

Another member suggested a change of the name PRON into a simple national accord movement, dropping the word patriotic as being too pathetic. But he ran into opposition from some other members.

An authoress from Warsaw criticized television for "frequently blotting out the essence of the rebirth movement, including different views of the people."

Council members voiced proposals to set up PRON-associated branch commissions for young people, for foreign affairs, and for links with Polonia. Another proposal was for PRON's separate press organ.

A Sejm deputy called on the council to adopt a document in protest against the recent revanchist enunciation by the FRG home minister Zimmermann.

Secretary general of the Provisional National PRON Council Marian Orzechowski summed up the debate as reflecting an essential element of the movement, which is unity through diversity and a free interplay of arguments. "Patriotism today is primarily embodied in definite actions towards overcoming the crisis and bringing about rebirth of the homeland," he said. "The programmatic declaration should put more emphasis on the origins of the movement...going back to all restorative and progressive movements in the history of our state and nation. In particular it should stress that we take our roots in the socialist renewal sparked off by the workers' protest against the malpractice of socialism in Poland, but not against socialism itself," Marian Orzechowski declared. He added that the workers took the credit for new values which their protest had brought into our social life. These values are "the settlement of conflicts through dialogue and understanding." Finally, Marian Orzechowski argued against PRON's becoming a kind of super-watchdog over the constitutional organs of [incomplete sentence as received]

After his address the council adopted a resolution. The resolution says that at its second plenary session on February 10, 1983, the PRON Provisional National Council examined drafts of the declaration and statutory principles of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth submitted to it by the programme commission.

We invite not only participants in the movement but also broad circles of society outside it to take part in the discussion. We expect the discussion on these documents to serve to implement the idea of agreement, it goes on.

The draft of the programme declaration and statutory principles of the PRON will be submitted to the congress. Therefore, the documents retain their open character till the very congress.

The PRON Provisional National Council, assembled at the session on February 10, 1983, voices firm protest and indignation of the Polish society over the revisionist statement by Interior Minister of the FRG Government Friedrich Zimmermann hitting out at the post-war European order and the fundamental principles of inter-state relations.

His attack aimed against the inviolability of our frontiers and territorial integrity of the Polish People's Republic is an act essentially incompatible with the provisions of the treaty on the normalization of Polish-FRG relations of December 7, 1970 and the CSCE Final Act.

We call on the Polonians worldwide to support our protest.

The post-war territorial and political order in Europe, the borders of Poland and of the community of socialist states are guaranteed by the defensive power of the entire Warsaw treaty and the might of the USSR. Therefore, we repeat with full firmness there is no problem of our frontiers -- there is only the problem of peace, the resolution concludes.

DAILY DETAILS THREE MAIN ECONOMIC TASKS FOR 1983

LD140952 Warsaw PAP in English 0705 GMT 14 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Feb -- TRYBUNA LUDU today pointed to three chief tasks facing the Polish economy this year. It said:

"Intensification of output by the processing industries, especially those producing marketables, is taking on special significance.

"It is absolutely necessary to achieve sizeable economies in materials, energy, and fuels.

"The third major task dictated by the economic situation shaped in 1980 is to overcome the disproportions between demand and supply. Wages must be closely related to the effects of work.

"It will still take a great amount of effort to surmount the crisis. The past year has not given a clear answer as to when it will be achieved, but its results show that the overcoming of the crisis is a fully feasible, although difficult task," said the paper in conclusion.

PROTOCOLS ON COOPERATION WITH CHINESE SIGNED

AU101211 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/2/1983 -- The fourth session of the Romanian-Chinese governmental commission on economic and technical cooperation, held in Bucharest examined the current stage of the bilateral economic relations and set new measures and ventures meant to lead to the expansion and diversification of the technical collaboration in production, to the development of the mutual goods exchanges, with a view to most efficiently turning to good account the possibilities of the two countries' economies, thus making a contribution to the consolidation of the Romanian-Chinese relations on multiple planes, to the speeding-up of the socialist construction in Romania and China.

The co-chairmen of the commission, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations, signed the protocol of the session, the agreement and protocol between the Governments of Romania and China on the promotion and mutual protection of investment.

Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Chen Muhua, signed the protocol on the goods exchange and payments between the governments of the two countries in 1983. Romania will deliver to China oil equipment and outfits, route and rail transportation means, other machinery and plant, metallurgical and chemical products, products of the timber industry and other goods. China will export to Romania coking coal, non-ferrous metals and concentrates, chemical products, products of the machine-building industry, of the light industry and others.

CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 9 FEB

AU101013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/2/1982 -- The delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia (ROH), led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the ROH Central Council, concluded their Romanian visit on February 9.

The Romanian visit of the Czechoslovak TU movement occasioned a useful exchange of information and experience on the contribution the trade unions make to the translation into life of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the RCP and of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, respectively, on the carrying through of the tasks of building the socialist society in the two countries. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the role of the trade unions in the ample world-wide movement for halting the arms race, for defending and strengthening the peace, for developing the collaboration and understanding among peoples.

During the talks and visits at enterprises, the confidence was expressed that the ROH delegation's Romanian visit was a fresh contribution to the further development of the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia, to the benefit of the working people in the two countries, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

RESULTS OF BUSH, SHULTZ TRIPS COMPARED

LD121650 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The European tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush, which was envisaged as guaranteed to result in agreement among the allies before the Geneva Soviet-American dialogue on Euromissiles, has not removed disagreements among the member countries of the Atlantic pact and the dilemmas they face in the search for the best answer to the Soviet peace initiatives. Not even the countries which in principle accept Reagan's approach to the Geneva talks -- such as the FRG and Britain -- are convinced that the U.S. conditions are acceptable to the Soviet Union. Washington also seems to be aware of this. Vice President Bush persistently defended the so-called zero option as the best way of achieving agreement on Euromissiles, but he did not succeed. Moscow's reasons for its opposition to the withdrawal of the SS-20 missiles form the European part of the USSR were taken more seriously in Western Europe than expected by the United States. This was also why Vice President Bush in some of his public statements mentioned the possibility of abandoning the zero option if there is no other choice but to do so. There is, perhaps, also the hope that in this case the Soviet Union would go further than its latest concession -- that is, the reduction of its missiles to the number of medium-range missiles possessed by France and Britain.

Compared with his visits to other capitals, Bush's visit to Bonn was the most delicate. The United States is not hiding its liking for Kohl and Genscher, but it is not quite certain about the outcome of the March elections. The present climate in the FRG is such that it is not advisable to be unreservedly in line with Reagan's approach to the Geneva talks on Euromissiles. It may even be said that Bush's stay in Bonn bothered the Social Democrats less than it benefited Kohl and Genscher. After all, the Americans got acquainted with the Social Democratic candidate for the chancellorship, and they did not need much help to understand that his stances towards East-West relations are more acceptable to the majority of the West European countries than those advocated by Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher.

The United States perhaps expected more from Bush's visit to Europe than from Shultz's visit to China, but it turned out to be the reverse. It is a question of wrong assessments, because at this moment Western Europe has more reason to abhor Reagan's policy towards the East than China has to be apprehensive about its international position.

China is not against the Soviet-American dialogue on disarmament, but it also demands the status of equal partner in talks with both superpowers. George Shultz did not promise the Chinese too much, but he also did not get anything which the United States could use in its competition with the Soviet Union. Reagan's administration will, if it has not yet done so, reconcile itself to this fact, not only because there is no better way but also because it understands that nobody can play a Chinese card. This was decisive in the invitation to Zhao Ziyang to visit Washington and in the acceptance of that invitation by the Chinese premier. In other words, the balancing of relations in the so-called great triangle is becoming reality which none of the superpowers can deny.

However, as regards the relations between the United States and Western Europe on the one hand and the United States and Soviet Union on the other, the battle for the balancing of relations is only just beginning. The outcome of the Geneva talks may go either way, but behavior towards Western Europe must continue to change, because the chances of Western Europe accepting something it does not want are growing smaller. This is also the impression with which Vice President Bush returned to Washington from his European tour.

SFRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD130957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Zajecar, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Cyijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke last night at a session of the League of Communists Municipal Committee in Zajecar on current economic and social currents, and relations in our country.

Cyijetin Mijatovic assessed, that contrary to clear decisions, agriculture and the socioeconomic transformation of rural areas still do not occupy the place they deserve in our policy. We are still paying today for the accumulated sectarianism in this area, which is sometimes referred to as semi-economic, he said, even though it is clear that it is precisely this which is one of the key sectors in which we must fight for stabilization.

Supporting the present orientation of the municipalty towards promoting primary production in order to improve supplies to the otherwise very developed food industry, Mijatovic pointed to earlier errors in the investment policy which led to such duplications of capacities that the latter were often not even half utilized.

It is incomprehensible that we should be gripped by such a mania for building factories that in certain poor areas the natural potential for food production is neglected and the only way out of economic underdevelopment is seen in the erection of industrial facilities which often have a doubtful future as regards their profitability.

In the ranks of the League of Communists, too, one-sided orientation can often be observed, Mijatovic said. Under the influence of difficulties, and also of the activities of antisocialist circles and elements, complex realities on the one hand and nervousness, which leads to resignation and panic on the other, can go unrecognized. Some people with no small experience in the party ask themselves what kind of crisis is facing us, and in this way reveal their short memory and loss of the ability to form an independent assessment of the entire situation.

We know that Yugoslavia has been in far more serious situations than this, Mijatovic added. It can be said that the periods during which Yugoslavia has suffered various pressures have been longer than the peaceful periods of development. We have built a state on a very volatile geopolitical terrain, but with static elements which are capable of resisting all kinds of pressures, as history has confirmed on more than one occasion.

In the worsening international situation, Mijatovic continued, a kind of subversive war against our country is developing. Our independence and strength are coming under attack, but the period of our passivity has passed and we are entering a political offensive. The League of Communists has always been stronger when it has confronted the truth, and faced the nation and the working class without embellishing the situation and without losing perspective. This time we must also rid ourselves of the confusion of desires and possibilities.

Some Communists have lost their critical and self-critical attitude, resulting in the development of opportunism and the rapid growth of unprincipled reconciliation to the unfavorable state of affairs.

There has been lack of criticism and playing safe which must have left harmful traces in individual party organizations, opening up space for psudo-critics to attack the League of Communists as a whole and, above all, its leading role in our society. We will no longer support what cannot be defended, but at the same time we will not allow anyone to put a spoke in the wheel.

I believe that it is politically unacceptable to think that we can develop economically and strengthen self-management relations without reckoning with the enemy. It is a mistake, however, to carry out nervous witch hunts and protests, thereby ascribing our weakness to someone on the side and diluting our own political activity, Cyijetin Mijatovic stressed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA 'LAGGING'

AU101901 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 83 p 7

[Text] Bucharest -- In 1982, commodity trade and industrial production cooperation was some 10 percent lower than in the preceding year, lagging significantly behind overall relations between Romania and Yugoslavia. This was said at the annual assembly of the joint mission of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber in Romania which was held in Bucharest the day before yesterday. Some 20 representatives of the Yugoslav work organization participated. Milos Melovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest, also attended the annual assembly.

According to the assessment of participants of this meeting, Romania's restrictive import and investment policy was influential in the stagnation in economic cooperation, as well as other factors which led to no new industrial cooperation agreement being reached in 1982 and to agreements reached earlier not yielding expected results.

However, cooperation between the petrochemical combines in Pancevo and Timisoara and cooperation on constructing the Iron Gate II [powerplant] were positively assessed, as was the fact that the balance of payments between the two countries was balanced last year, the first after several years.

Although the network of Yugoslavia's economic missions in Romania was practically halved in the last 2 years -- several missions were abolished in 1982 -- it was noted that it was necessary to continue with the closing of unprofitable missions if the present volume of cooperation were to continue, since four missions account for nearly two-thirds of overall trade with Romania. As was stressed, the realization of this year's program of commodity exchange -- totalling $400 million -- calls for the removal of certain obstacles to the more rapid development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Despite the fact that there were considerably fewer economic delegations last year than in previous years, it was said that the number of these delegations was still too high. Namely, there were some 250 delegations which together spent over 1,600 days in Romania, although in Romania there are still some 30 permanent representatives with as many assistant employers, mainly Romanians.

ECONOMIC SECTION DISCUSSES TRADE IN USSR

AU111658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The further expansion of the trade exchange with the USSR is planned for this year, even though very good results were achieved last year, too. As was said at a session of the section for economic cooperation with the USSR of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, the value of this commodity exchange last year totaled over $6 billion. Here is a report by Jasminko Stepic:

The value of our economy's exports to the USSR exceeded $3 billion last year. At the same time, goods worth over $2 billion were imported from the USSR. According to the data of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the USSR owes our country $440 million. For this reason an additional list of goods, predominantly raw materials, which we are interested in purchasing, has been drawn up. The value of these goods exceeds $600 million.

For this year, the Yugoslav-Soviet joint commission has contracted a commodity exchange worth over $4 billion so far. Yugoslavia will import oil and oil derivatives, cellulose, coking coal, cotton, and aluminum from the USSR. Products which our country will export are more numerous; the value of export transactions concluded so far totals $1.6 billion. Businessmen of both countries advocate an expansion in the selection of goods and a larger number of industrial cooperation agreements, similar to the one concluded between the Crvena Zastava and Vas factories. In past cooperation, problems have most frequently arisen due to delays in concluding agreements and due to difficulties in transporting goods.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD111644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- A protocol on this year's commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Poland, signed in Warsaw today, envisages balanced trade exchange amounting to $600 million, 20 percent more than last year when trade between the two countries amounted to $500 million.

About 40 percent of the business with Poland which is envisaged in this year's protocol and documents on trade up to 1985, which were initialed today, is based on cooperation in the fields of the motor industry, electronics, domestic appliances and other fields. So high a level of cooperation, it was stressed in the talks between the two delegations, provides the basis for stable economic cooperation between the two countries. According to the plan for the period up to 1985, the level of trade exchange should rise at the rate of between 8 and 10 percent a year.

The protocol on this year's commodity trade was signed by Borivoje Djordjevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade; and Antoni Karas, undersecretary of state in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade. The signing of this important document, which envisages an increase in our exports to Poland, was attended by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and Milivoje Maksic, SFRY ambassador to Poland.

BRIEFS

NEW NOVI SAD PAPER -- Novi Sad, 13 Feb (Tanjug) -- The assembly of Novi Sad's literary community decided at its session today to begin publication of a new monthly newspaper entitled PISAC (WRITER). The paper will publish articles by writers from Novi Sad and Vojvodina, from Yugoslavia as a whole and from other countries. Milorad Grujic has been proposed as chief editor. The assembly also elected writer Karolj Jung as new presidium president of the literary community. [Summary] [Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 13 Feb 83 LD]